NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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THE WEERLY HERALD, every Schurday, at 6½ cents per per copy, or 35 per cannum; the European edition, 84 per cannum, the support of the Corr secul, both as include postage.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, contains ag important recess, collected from and quarter of the world—if we at well to likely paid for. ESPONE FORMS COMMERCENTY ASTS AME PARCELARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BECAPWAY THEATRE, Broadway -HANLET-WANDER WIBLO'S GARBEN, Broadway-VINTAGE OF XERES-THE

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Love and LOVALTY-NEXT BURTON'S THEATRE, Chamberstreet-LOVE AND REASON

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway-Game of Love-METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Horace-Le

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Ermiorian Pen-

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad-

APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway-Tun Hinnania, sy Mas,

THE ALLEGHANIANS, AND THE DIORAMA OF THE BATTLE BUNKER HILL—At 603 Broadway.

New York, Monday, October 8, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. Lang, save Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter

to two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

n wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the Wew York Herain will be received at the following places

LEVERPOOL. John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East. LORDON... Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Paris.... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse. The contents of the European edition of the Herald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the h

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publication.

The city is full of rumors relative to more indictments against men in office. The Grand Jury now in session, it is averred, has indicted a Judge, one or two members of the Common Council, and several policemen. Names of the indicted parties are freely used. We choose not to publish any of the rumors preferring to wait the official public action of the Grand Jury. It is expected that the presentment will be made this morning to Mayor Wood, in the absence of Judge Stuart and Recorder Smith. The Court will undoubtedly be crowded with anxious and interested spectators. Hats off; walk light.

Our special telegraphic dispatch from Elmira in relation to the proposed abandonment of the hard ticket has called out an indignant denial from the small hard shell organ in this city. We have no cause to doubt our special correspondent's state-ments about the matter, as he has been on the ground several days. The matter is patent all through the southern tier, although the organ has not heard of it, and was first informed of a meeting of the Hard State Committee by the HERALD of Thursday. If any of the hards in this city want to hear more about fusion with the Know Nothings, let them take a trip up to Binghamton, Elmira, or any other of the towns along the line of the Erie railroad. They might hear some news also at

G. S. Holmes, Esq., U. S. Consul at Cape Town, (C. G. H..) who arrived at Boston on the 4th inst. succeeded previous to his departure from his post, in obtaining from the Colonial parliament and exeoutive some important relaxations of wharfage dues and other port payments hitherto made by American whalers, which renders the matter very interesting to parties engaged in that trade. The laws for ing duties customs were about to be revised in March last by government when Mr. Holmes made a very timely application, pointing out that our marine should be permitted to land in private bonded stores surplus provisions, stores and other articles, free from wharfage dues either on landing or shipping; that they should be allowed to ship all stores they may require as stores out of bond; and that they should be allowed to bond all oil on board required for transhipment to the United tates or other ports also free from dues. It will be seen from the copy of the act, which we publish, that the parliament passed a law giving effect to Mr. Holmes' patriotic suggestions on June the 8th, and also from the Secretary's proclamation that the measure went into effect at once.

A special despatch from Washington this morning states that Gen. Cushing is much annoyed at the success of Col. Kinney, in Central America, and insists that something shall be done in relation to the matter. A number of New York politicians are reported to be in Washington making extraordinary exertions to secure the vote of New York for Pierce in the Cincinnati Convention. Another despatch gives the facts in relation to the striking of the of the United States Consul at Matanzas, and the subsequent return of Dr. Worrell, the Consul, to the United States.

Our Washington correspondence contains some important public documents in relation to the suppression of Gen. Cazneau's treaty with the Domini can republic by French and English interference.

The details of the news from Mexico, which w publish this morning, will be found highly important. Among our extracts will be found the mani-Gen. Carrera on retiring from the presidency, the tariff of Ceballos that has been restored, and an account of the new commercial privileges

provided. We have news from Utah to the 29th of August The crops are likely to turn out better than was previously anticipated; those in the north promised well, and corn and potatoes throughout the Territory gave prospect of a fair yield; so the saints will starved out by the ravages of the grasshoppers this year. John M. Bernhisel had been re-elected delegate to Congress without opposition. A rich, racy and characteristic discourse by Brigham Young

will be found among our extracts. Captain Brevoort, of the schooner Brontes, has handed us files of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 17th of September. The Hon. Dowell O'Reilly, for twenty-four years Attorney General of Jamaica, died on the 14th ultimo, and was much regretted. Israel Levi Lewin, a well known abolitio ist, was also dead. The island press advocated a relaxation of the tariff. The Legislature was to meet on the 16th instant, when warm debates were expected in both branches. A satisfactory Bap tist tea meeting had been held, and the Jewish annual feast was also observed. The Governor had gone on a country tour. Juvenile vagrancy was rife. Torrents of rain had fallen in Dominica, and the young sugar canes were slightly injured. The sugar crop had been nearly all shipped. In St. Lucia fine weather had been succeeded by a heavy storm, which damaged many boats. A severe hurricane swept over St. Croix on August 24, which occasioned great damage. Many lives were lost. On the south side of the island the French bark Content was wrecked, and all hands perished. Sne was bound to Marseilles. St. Croix was healthy. Smallpox had appeared at St. Thomas.

Our files of Bahama papers are from Nassau (N. P.) to September 19th. On the 17th ultimo a vessel had arrived there from Rum Cay, with the intelligence that owing to a continuance of heavy rains the salt crop for this season was completely destroy-ed. About 40,000 bushels remained on hand, and

Atholi land has been purchased by the English gover, ament for a hospital site. News had been recel red at Nassan that the British schooner Lady
Pannerman, isden with mahogany, had been captured near Yucatan by boats from the Mosquito
shore, and the captain and crew taken prisoners.
The schooner Galvanic was chased by a war steamer near the same place, and only barely escaped her.

From Bermuda we have advices to September 26. The weather was very fine, and invalids were much a most luxuriant crop. The legislature had voted £1,000 in order to encourage immigration to the islands, and it was thought that many of the distressed inhabitants of Madeira would be invited to labor there. The Assembly had passed a law lowering the tolls on foreign steamers carrying mails, the following standard :- For every packet exceeding six hundred tons the sum of three pounds, and for every packet not exceeding six be red tons the sum of one pound four shillings for the time of her

A report of the dedication of the new Presbyte rian church in Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and an abstract of the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Burchard, pastor, on the occasion, will be

found in another part of our paper.

Dr. Baird delivered a lecture before the Ameri can and Foreign Christian Union, last evening on the regeneration of Protestantism and the restoration of pure Christianity, a report of which will be found in our paper this morning. A full report of the proceedings of the conven-

tion of the new temperance party, held on Saturday evening last to nominate candidates for city and county offices, and a list of their nominees, will be found among our city politics.

The Legislature of Tennessee assembled on the 1st instant. Colonel Chatham, American, was elect ed Speaker of the Senate. The House on the first day failed to elect a presiding officer.

There was much excitement in breadstuffs on Saturday, with large transactions, chiefly for export to the continent. Flour advanced 124c. per barrel for good common and medium grades. The sales embraced about 15,000 a 18,000 bbls. Wheat advanced some 5c. a 10c. per bushel for prime white, in shipping order. The sales included prime white Canadian at \$2 20, and fair to good Southern do. at \$2 06 a \$2 12. Southern, Western and Upeer Lake red were also firm. The aggregate sales for the day, including parcels to arrive, approximated to about 150,000-bushels. Indian corn sold pretty freely at 88c. a 89c., which was a slight advance. Pork was dull. Sugars were inactive-dealers were waiting for the auction sale of refined sugars to come off on Tuesday, the 9th inst. A cargo of 11,700 bags Rio coffe sold at private terms Freights were firm, both to England and to the continent. Owing to some more room to Liverpool grain was engaged at slightly easier rates. value of the transactions made in breadstuffs Satur day probably surpassed anything heretofore witd in this market since the famine year of 1847-48.

The Anglo-French Protectorate of St. Dominge-Important and Rather Startling Offi-cial Correspondence,

The official correspondence on the affairs of the republic of Dominica, which will be found embodied in a letter from Washington, which we publish to-day, is well worthy a deliberate perusal by our readers of all classes and parties. We would, however, especially commend this correspondence to the attention of our Custom House democracy, who were bold enough to venture the endorsement of the administration, at Syracuse, for the masterly manner in which it has sustained American rights and interests in foreign countries.

Gen. Cazneau, our late Ambassador to the republic of Dominica, was sent there, as we understand, for the express purpose of making a treaty for the establishment of more intimate and commercial relations between the two countries than those already in existence. He undertook, accordingly, on his arrival out, the fulfilment of the task assigned him-he framed a treaty, and had secured the consent of the Dominican government thereto-in short, the treaty had become substantially a compact between the contracting parties, when Schomburgh, the English Consul, getting wind of it, proceeded at once with his ally, the French Consul, Darass, to quash the whole business, and to send Gen. Cazneau back to Washington with a flea in his ear. The correspondence of these allied Cousuls in the very outset, confirms all that has been alleged of the wide scope of Lord Clarendon's "balance of power" in both hemispheres. The proof is here that this French and English alliance involves particularly a policy of active hostility to the North American policy of the United States, which is the Monroe policy of non-intervention on the part of the European Powers in the domestic affairs of the independent nations of this continent.

Mr President Pierce in his inaugural message, gave the world very distinctly to understand that thenceforth the Monroe doctrine was to be the living law of American diplomacy. The American people hailed the declaration with pleasure as the announcement of a new epoch in the progress of American opinions, institutions and commercial reciprocities, from Cuba at least as far down as the Isthmus of Panama. But, alas! though Mr. Pierce has fallen short of all his fine promises, in none of them have we been more egregiously humbugged than in his high sounding reproduction of this Monroe doctrine. His Central American diplomacy dispelled the illusion of the inaugural before the lapse of a year. It prepared us for almost any degree of submis sion to British pretensions, though we confess that these St. Domingo revelations do some what exceed in passive resignation our extremest estimates of Mr. Pierce's amiability.

What is the result of Gen. Cazneau's mission to Dominica? He was authorized to make a new and enlarged treaty of amity and commerce with the republic. He framed such a treaty; it was accepted by the other side; but, being confronted by the threats of England and France, the poor Dominicans were compelled to retract it. The worst of it is, that on being informed of the proceedings of his ambassador, our Secretary of State becomes alarmed at his presumption, and without delay undertakes the delightful task of appeasing the rising wrath of the allied Powers. Thus, at liberty to dictate their own terms, the English Consul Schom burgh, and the French Consul Durass, put their heads together, and lay down the fundamental law of the Dominican republic. Their requisitions make her, to all practical intents and purposes, a dependency of the allied Powers; and the cream of the matter lies in those stipulations extorted from the Dominicans, that in all their diplomatic engagements hereafter there shall be no distinctions of caste or color conceded to any foreign Power, and no admission of any colonizing adventurers from other countries, armed or unarmed.

It is manifest that these exactions can refer to no other country than the United States, and to nothing else than our Southern institu she latest price was sixteen cents (cash) per bushel, I tion of slavery. It was the policy of Mr. Cal-

hous, when Secretary of State under President Tyler, to strengthen as far as possible the Dominican republic against the black empire of Solouque, at the other end of the island of Hayti, under the belief that the destiny of slavery in our Southern States was largely involved in the ultimate issue between slavery and emancipation in the West India Islands. He believed that those islands must ultimately become a confederation of free black estab lishments; or that, where emancipation and African independence had been tried, they must revert back to the old institution of African slavery. He understood the abolition designs of England, and foresaw that with emancipation once established throughout the other West Indies, Cuba would soon follow in the same channel. From this point it was easy to foresee that a more active and direct warfare against slavery in our Southern States would be the next proceeding, all with the great object in view of breaking up this formidable American Union and its fast approaching naval and commercial supremacy. Hence the object of Mr. Calhoun was to make of Dominica a nucleus against the abolition West India policy of England. The official letters in these columns show how bravely this policy was attempted, and how pitifully it has fallen through under the auspices of Messrs.

Pierce and Marcy. We should not be surprised, with these discoveries before us, if we were next to be officially informed of the formal consent of the administration to the immediate Africanization of Cuba, notwithstanding the terrible threats of war, havoc and desolation which the cabinet organ at Washington has heretofore so repeatedly uttered as warnings to England and France. Read this Dominican correspondence. Thus closes another chapter of Pierce's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

The Insult to our Consul at Matanzas-Con

cha and Marcy.
The return of Mr. Consul Worrell from Matanzas-having demanded his passports because of some disagreement with Captain-General Concha-brings up again the exciting questions of Consular jurisdiction and the rights of our citizens in Cuba. . We have not received from any well informed source the particulars of the quarrel between the two official gentlemen, and we see that the Havana correspondents of the press generally are disposed to cast slurs upon the conduct of the Consul. With all due deference to the judgments of these gentlemen-which deference would have been much greater had they told us more of the particulars and less of their own opinions in the matter-we are disposed to believe that the Consul has acted under a sense of duty towards his own country and the rights of its citizens, until we have some evidence to the contrary. In this view of the case we unhesitatingly conclude that Consul Worrell is entitled to far more support from the government than he is at all likely to receive from the Marcy and Pierce administration that now mismanages affairs at Washington.

The question is not a new one, it being whe ther the American Consul or the Probate tribunal of Cuba shall administer upon the personal effects of an American citizen dying in that island, and has been repeatedly urged upon the government for settlement. We have no space to-day to examine the question as laid down in the treatises on international law or existing treaties. In support of the view taken by Dr. Worrell, we will cite the fact that Nathaniel Cross, Esq., while acting Consul for the United States at the same place, remained in prison there several months because he refused to give up the point to the Spanish authorities, while the administration was too busy with other matters to attend to an imprisoned Consular agent. We believe also that General Campbell, for several years Consul at Havana, and now in the same office in London, repeatedly and urgently requested the government to instruct him on this point, as one of great importance. But our government seems to have been too busy catching filibusters during the late whig and present administration, to take up the question, and so it has remained in abeyance.

We are informed that the Consul has gone to Washington to see the Premier, confident that ke will be sustained by the author of the Koszta letter-the principles laid down in which have been his gospel in the proceedings relating to this matter. We fear he will find nothing but disappointment-that with the Secretary of State preaching is one thing and practice quite another, with which he has nothing to do. Will Marcy dare to open the record of our consular intercourse with Cuba, even for a few years back only? We do not believe he will. and therefore we will cite for his view and that of the public a few of the cases it pre-

Mr. Cross, acting Consul at Matanzas, recognized by our own and the Spanish government was arrested and thrown into prison for several months, for putting the consular seals upon the effects of an American woman who died

there.
Mr. Sewall, appointed Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, was refused the archives, seal and flag of the consulate by a British subject, with whom they were deposited, and the Spanish Governor sustained bim in the refusal. After some months of vain effort, Mr. S. retired from the conflict, and a new Consul was appointed. Although he carried a positive order from the Secretary of State to take the archives, seal and flag by force if necessary, still they were not delivered, the Spanish authorities at St.

Jago refusing to compel the delivery. Mr. West, Consular agent at Sagua la Grande was arrested on a frivolous charge, and subjected to great expense and long imprisonment, the chief motive for which can only be found in the fact that he was the American

Consular agent. Mr. Thompson, Consular agent at the same place, was arrested, tied upon a horse, and carried with great indignity prisoner to Havana, because he would not take down from the wall of an inner room, in fifteen minutes, the arms of the United States-they having hung there

for two years. We need not cite numerous smaller insults to our Consuls in Cuba. The principal culprits are enough to vindicate the law. We ask what will Marcy do? It may be that he cannot understand the reason of Gen. Concha's violent course in relation to Dr. Worrell, after he, Marcy, has done Concha such good and dirty service during the past winter. We think we can inform him. About the time of the difficulty, Concha was called upon to hand over \$50,000 for the Black Warrior affair. This reparation was calculated to give the American government some little prestige in revolu-

tionary Cuba if not immediately counteracted. So Gen. Concha sends the \$50,000 and an insulted American Consul to New York in the same steamer. Reparation is made, and the dignity of the Spanish hidalgo sustained. Concha relies upon his friend Marcy. What will Marcy do? We shall see.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE PROPHET BRIG-HAM YOUNG-WHAT A CONTRAST!-We publish to-day the late speech of Archbishop Hughes to the Benevolent Irish Society of Newfound land, on the occasion of a complimentary dinner to "his Grace" and the other prelates of the Catholic church; and we also lay before our readers, in these columns, certain extracts from the latest ecclesiastico-political speeches of the Mormon prophet, Brigham Young, at Great Salt Lake. What a contrast! Could anything be imagined more at variance than these speeches of these two conspicuous men! Mark how they run.

The speech of the Archbishop is full of peace and good will. He is pleased with almost everything. He can find no ground of reproach against President Pierce or the democratic party. Could the benevolence of even an archbishop go further than this? Nothing of reproach-all right-Mormonism, Greytown, hard shells, soft shells, short boys and all. It will be great news, however, to the divided democracy to hear from the Archbishop that Mr. Pierce is worthy of the office he fills. They are divided upon that subject : but now they will certainly unite, unless it should be concluded that the Archbishop felt bound to en dorse Mr. Pierce, being in a foreign country. He could hardly do less under the circumstances. This speech at Newfoundland, in fact, should not be considered as a democratic speech for home consumption. It was not intended to rally the Catholic vote in the United States to the support of Mr. Pierce at the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention. Who could think so? Nor was it intended to bring the Catholics of New York to the support of the soft shell ticket in our November

election. Nothing of the sort. The Archbishop was in a kindly humor at Newfoundland, the result no doubt of a good dinner, including fresh codfish, genial spirits, a cordial welcome, and general good feeling. How else could be have treated the Know Nothings so leniently? What a fine opportunity he had for tearing them to pieces; but mark how affectionately he deals with them. The Catholics will not leave the society of their American Know Nothing friends; but if the latter wish to separate, they can go. Is not this about as far as Christian charity could be exercised in the premises? We should like to

Now mark the contrast between this affectionate peace-promoting speech and the latest pronunciamentos of the false prophet, Brigham Young. Take the following extract for a sample. He is speaking, of course, of Joe Smith, the Mormons and their saintly institution of polygamy:-

polygamy:—

Up to this time we have carried the world on our backs. Joseph did it in his day, besides carrying this whole people, and now all this is upon my back, with my family to provide for at the same time, and we will carry it all and bear off the Kingdom of God. And you may pile on State after State, kingdom after kingdom, and all hell on top, and we will rell on the Kingdom of our God, gather out the seed of Abraham, build the cities and temples of Zion, and establish the kingdom of God to bear rule over ail the earth, and let the oppressed of all nations go free. I have never yet talked so rough in these mountains as I did in the United States when they killed Joseph. I there said boldly and aloud, "If ever a man should lay his hands on me and say, (on account of my religion.) you are my prisoner," the Lord Almighty helping me, I would send that man to hell across lots. I feel so now. Let mobbers keep their hands off from me, or I will send them where they belong; I am always prepared for such an emergency.

This conveys the idea that the Prophet carepared for such an emergency.

This conveys the idea that the Prophet car-

ries a revolver, and from some other extracts in another part of this paper, there is some danger that he may be called to use it ere long in defence of his monopoly of ninety-six wives and two hundred children.

Briefly, while the whole tone of the Archbishop's speech is that of Christian charity and peace, the whole spirit of the Mormon Prophet's is war to the knife. And yet if the Archbishop is right, the prophet of Mormondom cannot be far wrong, for he is Governor of Utah, under the authority of Mr. Pierce; and the Archbishop tells us "there is no ground of reproach against" his administration. In this sweeping approval of Mr. Pierce, the prophet is endorsed by the Archbishop, and thus we leave all three together.

MEXICAN COMPLICATIONS.-We give space today to much interesting and important matter which we have compiled from our last files of Mexican journals. We have already announced the fact that Gen. Martin Carrera, who was appointed President ad interim, after the flight of Santa Anna, had abdicated the Presidency on the 12th of September, having held power for hardly a month. The causes which induced him to resign are set out in his official proclamation to the people, a translation of which we publish to-day. In it he modestly and manfully avows is consciousness of incapacity to cope with the situation, disclaims all personal ambition, asserts that his aim and ob ject was to restore peace and prosperity to the country, and throws the blame of his failure on the chiefs of the revolution, who repudiated the authority under which he acted. Disheart ened and sorrowful, he resolved not to hold a place in which he had not the confidence of the people, and therefore resigned, placing the military government of the capital and district in the hands of Gen. de la Vega. This officer and the chiefs of the garrison in

the capital had proclaimed their adhesion to the political revolutionary platform, known as the plan of Ayutla. Alvarez, Comonfort Vidauri and the other revolutionary officers of distinction were daily expected in the capital, and until after their re-union the republic would be absolutely without an organized civil government.

In the meantime, however, Vidauri in Monterey, and Comonfort in Guadelajara, had issued new tariffs. That of the former was a modification of that already existing, but its precise terms are as yet unknown to us. That of the latter was the Ceballos tariff, with some modifications, which we have reported. For instance, according to this decree, on all goods imported into any of the Pacific ports there is an abatement of duty to the extent of twelve per cent; the duty on the internal transportation of specie is abolished, and the export duties are fixed at-silver coin, three per cent; silver bullion, eight per cent; gold coin, one per cent. and gold bullion five per cent. For the instruction of our mercantile classes, we publish a literal translation of this decree of Comonfort's, and also the original tariff of Ceballos. The news which we give under the head of Mexico will be found highly instructive to all interested in the condition of that riven and desolated republic.

THE GRAIN CROPS AND THE EUROPEAN DE-MAND.—The extraordinary movements in produce on Saturday, embracing sales to the extent of nearly half a million of dollars, is calculated to provoke the minutest inquiry into the causes which are operating upon buyers. A few days ago were published from the London Times and the Paris Moniteur positive declarations of a considerable deficiency in the grain crops in both England and France-in the atter country to the extent of seventeen millions of bushels. We were further advised that considerable orders had been sent to this coun try to supply the demand in France; and we are now informed of an alarming deficiency in portions of Germany. Our Berlin correspon dent says that orders from that country had also been sent to the United States, and that the government had determined to supply the army from our productions. See our market

report in anther column. It is now certain that there is a very marked failure of the crops of France and portions of Germany, and to some extent in England; and that there is a large surplus in the United States. The first effect of deficiency in Europe is already visible in the movement of speculators who have extensively accumulated the stocks on hand, which they hold for higher rates. It is quite probable this fact may account for the large orders sent to this country and the extraordinary activity of our grain markets at the present time.

Granting our surplus to be fifty millions of bushels—the amount we long since estimated -it seems now probable, since the Danubian productions are wholly locked out from the army of the East and from the demands of the west of Europe, that all of it will be required to meet the deficiencies in the three countries referred to. It should be borne in mind by American producers that an alarm in the old countries upon the question of food may be stimulated to some extent by interested operators; and in this view it is quite likely that prices may range as high at the present moment as at any future time. Those who have operated in advance, who have large stocks on hand, are apt standing behind their own immense accumulations, to under-estimate the stocks of others To some extent this is the case in our own country, where means of acquiring informatio on all subjects is limitless. In Europe the pul lic mind is still more liable to be misdi rected. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the present moment is the very best time we shall have to get rid of our surplus at good paying

The movement of grains upon the exchange market must be favorable. There is one thing to be thought of in this connection, and that is the effect of the war upon the manufactures and commerce of Europe, and upon the consumption by its people of our cottons and grains. It is quite impossible that there can e anything like ordinary activity in the great branches of industry in England or France If no other cause can be found, the immense derangement of the money market, the diversion at short periods of the disposable resources of individuals in what is thought to be safe and profitable stock investments, to carry on the operations of the war, will, of itself raise the rates of commercial interest, and restrict and cramp the movements of trade and manufacturing industry.

In Europe, far more than this country, all

the branches of labor are linked together, and share, to a great extent, the same fate. If the great cotton works of England are seriously affected, it will be because grain is high-because the rates of interest have advanced-because commerce is paralyzed-and as we are the chief producers of the raw material, it is quite likely that we shall witness a limited demand for that kind of production. This fact should be considered, in connection with the activity of the grain trade, in estimating the probable effect of the general markets upon our foreign exchanges.

it should not be forgotten that the great money establishments of England and on the Conti nent, in consequence of the war, are liable to be driven to extreme measures to sustain themselves; and at such seasons we may look to the overthrow of all ordinary laws of exchange, in obedience to the force that shall be used to withdraw from us a portion of our precious

ABATEMENT OF THE PESTILENCE IN NORFOLK ND PORTSMOUTH .- We have received the deepy gratifying intelligence-for which we refer o another column-that the pestilence which has so fearfully ravaged the two seaport towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth, has at length exhibited unmistakeable signs of abatement History has few or no parallels to the mortality which has been witnessed during the ragng of the fever in these stricken cities. It will remain recorded as one of the most terrible instances of the effects of the plague. But we desire not to enlarge on the subject, it being a much more pleasant duty to inform our readers that at length the desolator has begun to desist from his death-garnering. We published in Sunday's HERALD a full re-

port of the proceedings of a meeting held on the previous evening, in the Metropolitan theaire, to devise measures for the relief of the orphans made so by the pestilence. Though the rain, which fell incessantly all day, materially interfered with the success of the meeting, still its movement, which was there initiated, will. we have no doubt, go on and become an eminently successful one. The noble charities of our city cannot be evoked in any holier cause. The Pyne and Harrison troupe also devoted the proceeds of their performance, at Niblo's, on the same evening, to the aid of the yellow fever sufferers. As one of the speakers at the Metropolitan theatre well remarked, these ma nifestations of sympathy are stronger bonds of union between the North and South than any mere conventional or political ties. The North has acted generously towards these Southern cities in this their hour of affliction. The contributions which poured in from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the cities and towns in his section, cannot have fallen in the aggregate short of a quarter million of dollars. And the South will not, in its chivalrous nature forget this Northern manifestation of sympathy.

CANADIAN REJOICINGS AT THE FALL OF SE BASTOPOL.—We transfer to our columns to-day a report of the illuminations, feuz de joie, ringof bells, firing of big guns, chanting of T Deums, and other outward manifestations of rejoicing which the good citizens of Montreal have been recently indulging in, in honor of the victory of the Malakoff. A perusal of the

doings on that occasion will prove highly en-

The following paragraph we clip from one of the Montreal papers :-

At New York, we learn that upon the reception of the news, the flags at the Metropoltan Hotel and Asto House were hoisted at half-mast as a token of grief. A Canadian resident there declares that, though desirors of illuminating his house, he did not dare to do so, lest he should have his windows smashed. The gentleman who supplied the above piece

of news was, perhaps, in too excited a condition to make inquiry as to the matter, r else he would not have rushed into makin such a statement. The flags at the Metroolitan Hotel and Astor House were on the ay in question certainly displayed at half-mast But that signal had no reference to the fall o Sebastopol, but rather to the death of a respected old citizen and hotel-keeper, who was borne to his grave that day. This was the late Mr. Preston Hodges, whom Messrs. Leland of the Metropolitan succeeded in the proprietorship of the Clinton House, and to whom Messrs. Coleman and Stetson of the Astor had been near neighbors. As to the declaration of the Canadian resident, that he was afraid to illuminate his house, we have no doubt that he may have had the apprehension he speaks of. But if so, its only foundation was in his excessive timidity. He might have illuminated his house from cellar to attic, and the crowd who would gather to see it would feel perfectly indifferent whether he was rejoicing at the fall of Sebastopol or the fall of Gibraltar. If this apprehensive gentleman will create bugbears to frighten children with... he should not make such a fool of himself as to put them in print. We recommend him shower baths.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.-The ladies' riding matches which have lately taken place at several State and country fairs are really refreshing novelties. No less than thirty-eight of these exhibitions of female equestrianship have been made at the various fairs in the Union within the last month. Young America gets very much excited about these matters, and we see that at a country fair last week, where a fair conestrienne was ruled off the course because she did not reside in the counv, the lady rode "on her own hook," and juvenile population made up a purse of sety dollars for her as a token of spontaneous,

ecuniary and unaffected adoration. They re very interesting and harmless amusements. hese matches, and ought to be encouraged. Elsewhere will be found a full account of the Sate Fair match at Elmira on Saturday. Theseare stirring times among the women. Bring up your horses.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington.
ANOTHER SPANISH DIPPICULTY—STRIKING OF THE
PLAG OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE IN MATANZAS—THE REASONS WHY—GENERAL CONCHAORDERS A VIOLATION OF THE SEALS OF OFFICE— THEY ARE BROKEN BY THE SPANISH ALCALDE—THE UNITED STATES CONSUL PROTESTS AND LEAVES OUR REPRESENTATIVE RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, October 7, 1855.

Doctor Edward Worrell, United States Consul at Mafrom Havana, is in this city at present, seeking an interview with the State Department on the subject of the recent striking of his flag and his subsequent departure from his post. I have not yet seen him, nor am I aware if he has had an opportunity of submitting his case to the Secretary, but I understand that when he does so, it will be found to present some very delicate points both of treaty interpretation and international law. I hear that about three months ago, an American citizer named Hatfield, died in Matanzas, when Consul Worrell proceeded, as bound by his duty, to place the scals of the consulate on his effects, in order to seek out probate, so as to render them available to his heirs. After a short time he was directed by the alcalde to remove the seals of office, in order that a government in entory of the property should be taken. This he refused to do, standing on the ground that the United States, by treaty with Spain, was on an equality with other countries, France for instance, and that when citizens of such countries died, as Hatifield had, in Cuba, their personal effects came at once into the possession of ul representing the government t ceased had been subject during life, and that in French quired.

However, the doctor offered to have an interview with the officer of the Spanish government, when he (the Consul) would remove the seals, so as that the inventory of the property should be taken in his pre-sence. This was declined peremptorily, and the doctor's keys were demanded for govern-ment use. He refused to give them, and then said he would not even remove the seals. On this the alcalde reported to the Captain General, who, in reply, instructed him to perform the work of removing the con-minus as it is forced. If necessary for his purposes. This sular seals by force, if necessary for his purposes. This the latter proceeded to do, Dr. Worrell protesting. When replying to the alcalde, General Concha wrote to Consul Worrell, and I am told that he stiffly denied to the Doctor the right to assume any jurisdiction over the the right to assume any jurisdiction over the "North Americans" travelling in the Spanish dominions. He meant, it is supposed, by "North Americans," American citizens and their properties. Dr. Worrell having firmly and ably resisted the outrages of a government violation of the seals of our Consul's office—a thing which would not be hazarded in the case of Fagiand or the case of the case France-struck his flag and left, and now will, as I am nformed, place a glaring national grievance before Secre tary Marcy. It is said that he is a man who will attend o his case to the last. We are anxious here to know how the Premier will act. The treaty of 1795, between Spain and the United States, expressly says:—"Consuls (i. c. U. S. Consuls) shall be reciprocally received with the same power and privilege of the most favored nations." This is what the treaty says, but what our overnment will do is another question

CUSHING-NEW YORK POLITICIANS

Washington, October 7, 1855.
The success of Col. Kinney in Central America is a source of great annoyance to Gen. Cushing. On two occasions he has introduced the subject in cabinet meetings. Both times he has been foiled. At the last meeting (Thurs day) he manifested great indignation at Marcy and Pierce because of their refusal to act. "Unless there is something done," said he, to the old Premier, "Kinney and God knows I would rather see the devil and all his imps than that unscrupulous man Kinney and his asso-ciates." Marcy finally assured Cushing that something

There is now here quite a number of leading New York oliticians who invariably refuse to register their names, who, immediately on their arrival, are closeted with Pierce and Marcy. A gentleman informed me to-day hat these politicians, office-holders, were moving heaven and earth to secure the Empire State for Pierce t the Cincinnati convention.

Georgia Election.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 7, 1855. Robert P. Trippe is the only Know Nothing certainly elected to Congress. Messrs. Seward, Warner, Cobb, Lumpkin and A. H. Stephens, democrats, are certainly elected. Two districts, the second and seventh, are still elected. in doubt. Johnson's majority for Governor is large. The Legislature is decidedly democratic.

Tennessee Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7, 1855. The Legislature of Tennessee met on the 1st inst. The Fenate elected Col. Chatham, American, Speaker. The House failed to elect a Speaker on the first day.

We have received no mail south of Savannah to lay.